

# The Canadian

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## Canadians in Thick of the Battle

London, April 23.—The war office today gave out the following official notes:

"The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated between Stenunstru and Tange-marsk still continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian division which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighboring troops."

"In the rear of the latter had been four Canadian 47 guns which this passed into the hands of the enemy. But some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners, including some officers."

"The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

"The Canadian losses in this week's fighting will probably total 1,000 killed and wounded."

## BRITISH BEGIN STRONG ADVANCE SOUTH OF YPRES.

London, April 20.—British troops have begun a strong advance in Belgium south of Ypres. The war office last night briefly chronicled the taking of a hill in that region, but a Kennel, and the Morning Post from "North of France," under date of yesterday, states that the British line have been pushed forward three miles after fighting fully as fierce as that at Neuve Chapelle. The correspondent writes:

"In point of view of territory recovered, this latest success of the British army south of Ypres is the biggest advance that has been made since the autumn, for they have advanced five kilometers and have obtained possession of a district of the greatest tactical value."

"After a period of inaction, or rather apparent inaction, since the preparations have been rapidly maturing all the time, the British troops have delivered another telling blow upon the German line between Kemmel and Wulvenberg. The attack commenced Sunday morning when the miners, whose admirable sapping has been a feature of the campaign, sprung a series of mines of exceptional strength. The fighting, I hear, was quite as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle. The British advance swept on to a point where there were no trenches and the men were exposed to heavy fire while digging themselves in. It was a case of breaking through the German trenches to a point nearly behind them."

"The British artillery, following up the work of the sappers, played havoc with the German trenches, and, as at Neuve Chapelle, the infantry fell upon a foe utterly demoralized. The action is still in progress and the British advance has been uncheckered. Eight hundred German prisoners have already come in and everything points to the enemy's losses being greater even than those at Neuve Chapelle. Their attitude is one of depression."

## CROP OUTLOOK FINE, DECLARES PRES. SPEAKMAN

Never before in the history of Alberta have conditions been more promising for a record crop of cereals, according to President James Speakman of the United Farmers of Alberta.

"From reports that I have received," said Mr. Speakman, "I am convinced that the crop area is larger than ever before by a very big percentage, although I

am not yet in a position to give out any figures. At the same time, in every part of the province, soil conditions are excellent and progress is very advanced. I figure that within a week seedling will be practically completed in the south, while in the north the same result will be achieved a week or ten days later. In my own district of Peace, work is very well advanced in seedling oats and barley, which are the principal crops of the district. All along the railway line to Calgary when I came down, the men of the land could be discerned at work on the soil. "So far there has been no setback of any kind and the large amount of fall plowing that was done last year, has enabled the farmers to proceed this spring much more rapidly than in other years. Everyone seems in a most optimistic mood and, if nothing untoward intervenes between now and fall, the results will be far and away ahead of all present anticipations."

## GERMAN REPRISALS UPON BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, April 17.—Walter H. Murray, assistant secretary of the Foreign Office, said today at the foreign office Thursday and discussed the reprisals the Germans are reported to be making because of the special treatment being accorded by Great Britain to the officers and men captured on board German submarines. "No official act has been received in London as yet concerning the actual steps Germany is taking to punish the 20 British officers who are reported to have been committed to special detention here," said the steps by England against the German prisoners.

"Ambassador Page has received a message from Washington saying that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, had only newspaper reports of the reprisals and have been put into effect by Germany, but that replies were expected immediately to inquiries asking for specific information as to what Germany is doing."

## GERMANY DOESN'T WANT BELGIUM NOW.

Amsterdam, via London, April 19.—The Cologne correspondent of the Tidi, discussing peace conditions, says: "There is no serious thought in competent circles in Germany of retaining Belgium. Within a few weeks some surprising statements on this matter may be expected. The leaders of German opinion are now agreed that the aim of the war will have been reached as soon as Germany's national existence is guaranteed and her colonies are secured."

## LIQUOR COMMISSION IS SHORN OF POWERS.

Toronto, April 23.—When the new liquor commission commenced work on May 6 it will find itself shorn of some of its extensive powers. The clause in the original act (clause 12) giving it "all power heretofore belonging to or exercisable by the minister under the liquor license act, shall be vested in and be exercised by the board, subject to any regulations governor-in-council," does not appear in the proclamation and will not, therefore, be effective.

## AUSTRIANS CALL OUT MORE RESERVES.

Vienna, April 18.—The following statement was given out by the Austrian war office Saturday: "Owing to the possibility that the war may last a long time, and in order to secure the necessary reserves, the national landsturm between the ages of 18 and 50 will hereafter be liable for military service."

## Stop Supplies for Germans

Washington, April 23.—Arrangements have been made between the British and Dutch governments whereby, through consular or other measures, possibility of supplies that reach Holland by water being, transferred to Germany is diminished. Official notice was given Wednesday that not only conditions of contraband, such as food supplies, but even goods on the neutral list of the British government, may be given sale passage to Holland through the blockade lines. The British navy issued this statement:

"(1) Shipments of wheat, when flour and meal destined for consumption in Holland should be consigned to The Netherlands government."

"(2) Shipments of all other articles on the British contraband list destined for consumption in Holland should be consigned to The Netherlands overseas trust."

"(3) The Netherlands American and the Royal Holland American and the Royal Steamship Company, have instructed their agents that shipments of coffee, cotton and tobacco must also be consigned to The Netherlands overseas trust."

## GERMAN LINE GAVE WAY TOO QUICKLY IN BRITISH COMPLAINT.

Neuve Chapelle, France, April 17.—The ground to the west of this now scattered town of Neuve Chapelle, from which the British drove the Germans in the middle of March with such terrible loss of life on both sides, is now a desolate waste. The dead lie buried in shallow graves everywhere and the vicinity is strewn with wreckage and debris. The British have made it as tidy as they can, but amidst many of the trenches and dugouts six inches of bayonet will meet the resistance of cloth and human flesh, while in "No Man's Land," between the new British and the German trenches to the east, bodies still lie thick.

Neither the Germans nor the British dare attempt to remove the corpses, and unless some situation develops to alter the relative position of the opposing lines they will likely stay there when summer comes.

Many of the trenches and dugouts where the men lie harbor the bodies of thousands of men which were covered with earth after the British rush. Many have been buried by both the Germans and the British, and white crosses today dot the landscape between the lines.

So quickly did the British break through the German line that full details of the action are now only becoming known, even to the men who participated in the fight. In fact, the British staff officers laughingly assert that it was too late for the best results, the German line giving way so suddenly, that the British found themselves like a man who hits his opponent with all his might and encounters but a slight resistance, and is therefore off his balance.

"If we had a chance for it that day, I believe we could have taken Aubers alone, and perhaps Lille," said one officer, with a smile. "At any rate, we gave the Germans their worst drubbing of the war, and the effect along our front has been incalculable. Every man in the British army believes sincerely that we could break the German line if we wanted to, and that is a mighty comfortable feeling."

The average soldier, of course, weary of trench warfare, and he will be glad when it is all over, but Neuve Chapelle has acted like a tonic for the British forces near Ypres to La Bassée. The correspondents were entertained on the British front by an officer in his dugout. Men from the trenches, aware of the shells

whizzing overhead, streamed from the trenches, eager to gather souvenirs and to take part in the entertaining of the visitors. They swarmed about the entrance to the dugout until the officer, in a tone of annoyance, announced, "Get down there, you chaps, or you will have the Germans tossing a shell among you."

"During the informal conversation, one private exhibited a German cartridge from which the bullet had been withdrawn, and then reinserted with the same end out. He said they had found quantities of cartridges so treated, and they made bad wounds. Another man made reference to the story that the Germans are using shells of American manufacture, projectile marked as having been manufactured in the United States having been found."

## MORE AMMUNITION USED AT NEUVE CHAPPELLE THAN IN DOER WAR.

London, April 23.—Speaking in the house of commons Wednesday on the matter in which the government is dealing with the question of war equipment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, announced that while the British had started in the war on the assumption that the expeditionary forces would consist of six divisions, the country now had more than six times that number of men in France. "A division of the British army contains 15,000 men. Thirty-six divisions would give a total of 540,000 men."

These divisions, the chancellor of the exchequer said, were adequately supplied and every man who had dropped should be replaced. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of organization ever performed, and nothing like it, he said, had ever been done before in history.

It was noted as a small example that had been expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as during the whole Boer war, Mr. George said that the character of the war was to be changed in the middle of the war, and to secure supplies sub-contracts were given to between 2,500 and 3,000 firms. When it was found that they could not keep up the supplies the government took steps to take over all works suitable for the manufacture of munitions. As a result, there had been a great increase in the output.

If they took figures, 30, the chancellor said, as the amount of artillery ammunition manufactured in September, in October it was 90, in November 90, in December 160, in January 180, in February 200, and in March 300. The chancellor said that Great Britain was also supplying her allies with munitions, and that in spite of this there still was a large reserve.

The chancellor adhered to his statement that a small minority of workmen could, through drink, throw the whole work out of gear. He promised that when the government measure was introduced dealing with this matter it would be found that it had not been approached from the point of view by persons who wished to express any particular notion, but from the point of view of persons who had one object in mind—increasing munitions.

It was no use saying there was no more drinking than normally, the speaker said. These were abnormal times and they had to take abnormal measures with an evil which had become abnormal.

## BARON REUTER ENDS OWN LIFE.

London, April 19.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram Company, was found dead yesterday at his home near Bognor. A discharged revolver was found near his body, and the authorities declare there is little doubt he committed suicide. He was prostrated by the death of his wife last Thursday. Her body is still in the home awaiting interment. Their only son is in the army.

## BIG RAID UPON ENGLAND THOUGHT TO BE IMMINENT.

London, April 19.—Considered in conjunction with a News Agency despatch from Berlin today stating that the German general staff has issued a chart showing conditions of the sun and moon from today until May 14, and indicating the probable weather over Paris, London and Warsaw, the following despatches from the Belgian frontier to the London Daily Express, indicates the imminence of a raid upon Britain:

"Details come from reliable sources in Belgium of a sudden great activity throughout the entire German naval, military and air services. Undoubtedly a large number of airplanes are now held in Belgium which have not yet made extensive flights over the North Sea."

"Two of the latest Zeppelins, which have been completed under the supervision of the inventor, are the most powerful aircraft in the world. They carry three guns and have crews of from 40 to 60 men, all armed with rifles."

Other news despatches from Amsterdam and through intermediaries from Berlin tell that the entire German navy forces may participate in an offensive against the British navy and the English coast. Briefly, the intention is besides attempting to sink all merchant crafts in the German "war zone," every possible submarine will be concentrated about the coast, and endeavor to cripple the British fleet. Then if the plan works, will come an attack by the main German fleet. Meanwhile a great raid will be attempted by air.

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## TELLS OF DEATH OF COL. FARQUHAR.

Toronto, April 23.—How Col. Farquhar, commanding officer of the Princess Patricia's, met death, is told by one of the members of the regiment, George E. Pearson, in a letter to G. D. Davis, of this city.

"The regiment had been rebuffed but he stayed on, as usual, until all had gone, indefatigable in the pursuit of his duty," the letter says. "He left the cellar, 50 yards behind our advance trenches, that he used as a headquarters, in the company of the commanding officer of the relieving regiment, to show how to finish up a communication trench over a very nasty piece of ground—a regular death trap leading from one line to a detached trench 100 yards in front."

"We had been standing on the parapet of the trench when a German flare shot up. We lay down as the enemy was only 75 yards away. Before the flare had died down the C.O. rose to his knees, talking and pointing with his long staff. He remained so for about half a minute, motionless, and lay down, but it was long enough for him to be spotted by a German sentry. The next moment several shots were fired directly at us. One of them got him. He died a couple of hours later."

## BRITISH CASUALTIES AT NEUVE CHAPPELLE EXCEEDED 12,000.

London, April 17.—Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force on the continent, reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle, as follows: Killed, 19 officers, 2,337 men; wounded, 360 officers, 8,174 other ranks; missing, 23 officers, 1,725 men.

Field Marshal French's report continued: "The enemy left several thousand dead on the field and we have positive information that of upwards of 15,000 wounded removed by train. Thirty officers and 1,067 of other ranks were captured."

## British Airmen Are Supreme

General Headquarters, British Army in France, April 17.—If the Germans could only destroy, or even daunt, the British airmen, what a board of German secrets they would preserve. But they cannot daunt such men as the Royal Flying Corps is made of. They fear them instead. You see many a British aeroplane flying toward the German lines, but for a whole week no German taunt has been seen.

"The German airmen who ventures above the British lines does not wait to argue the point when a British flyer rises for the chase. He scouts for safety, for the British air force has shown that it is fearless of death, eager to destroy, and invincible in a battle in the skies."

Some aeroplanes at the front are attached to various sections of the army, form an important part of their work is to discover enemy gun positions and report them to the British commanders over the way, so that the British batteries may pitch their shells in the right place. They report progress while the fight is going on.

But further back machines are reloaded and tuned up to concert pitch. The machines that have been "ditched" by some unlucky decent, or torn in the wing, by shrapnel or rifle bullets, come home to be overhauled and repaired. Sometimes a few patches and a dab of "varnish" (it is really some other mixture) are sufficient; sometimes the poor creature has to be stripped to the bone—it looks like the dissection of an unwinged hornet—and built up anew—new wings, new wires, new screws, new tail, new engine parts.

When engaged in the air, these British fighters in the skies. Continual watching from their eternal eyes has given them a power which they could not envy their cheeks, pink as coral from frequent contact with the cold, pure air through which they soar and dive and sail. They are as quiet and unobtrusive in their ways as the crew of a herring smack.

A couple of them, in postcard coats and leather skull caps, came striding lightly across the beach from the shore. Their little beret was ready for the voyage. They climbed aboard and took their seats, and one of them turned his head and gave a nod. The propeller whirled and moved, and without a word or motion, for anything but the machine and duty, they rose from the beach and sailed away for the distant German lines.

They meet with the good luck they deserve, as a rule. "Sheriff comes up at this point, but rarely hits the mark. Now and then wings are riddled, but the little holes make little difference and can easily be put right when they return. It is not often that a man is hit."

## CANADA IN IT TO THE LAST MAN.

New York, April 17.—The allies do not want peace now—and will not wait until "the oppression of Germany in Europe" has been ended, Newton Wesley Rowell, leader of the Opposition of the Ontario Legislature, declared at a dinner of the Canadian Club of New York, Wednesday night.

"There is talk of peace now, and I do not wonder that the people of the world are sick of the horror of war," said Mr. Rowell. "But wait before you ask us for peace. Tell us to take up our arms and finish the work we have undertaken."

"I bring you this message from Canada and I know I speak for all of the dominions of the British Empire—that to the last man and to the last dollar, by all the strength and courage God has given us, we are in this fight to see it through until liberty has been gained, not only for England, but for all of Europe."





## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### UNBOUND HORSES SOLD TO REMOUNT BUYERS IN EAST.

Ottawa, April 9.—The most sensational evidence yet heard before the public accounts committee was given Wednesday by A. H. Harvey, of King's County, Nova Scotia, who declared he had sold a lot of unbound horses to the government buyers. One animal, for which he got \$160, was, he said, not a bad horse, but was sprung in the knee. He had sold four horses at Kingston. One was about twenty years old and could just "crawl along." Another was spavined on both hind legs and he got \$120 for it. Another, for which he got \$100, was spavined on both front legs and was really worth about \$50. The tone of his evidence implied that the government buyers were either crooks or easy marks.

In the afternoon the committee continued the examination of Mr. Harvey. He had merely tied the horse which was sprung in the knee to a fence. Veterinary Chapman had come and examined it and tied a ticket to it and McKay came along and offered him \$150 for it. There was no dicker.

So he went and brought a little black mare and sold her for \$100; then a spavined animal which was 20 years old and sold for \$200. The third horse he brought and sold McKay was a sorrel which at one time had been traded for three ducks.

Another one had been rejected during the South African war because he was too old, but Harvey sold it like the others. Another witness told of one farmer who brought a good six-year-old, but it was turned down, and he telephoned for his boy to bring an old mare which he had intended to shoot the next day, but not wanting to winter her. But he sold the mare, though he could not sell the young horse. Several other witnesses told of defective animals sold.

### "SISTER" GOT HUGE ORDER FOR DRUGS FOR TROOPS.

Ottawa, April 11.—The public accounts committee had a light day on Saturday. A witness tended to hear the evidence of Dr. Chipman, the veterinary inspector, who passed a number of horses bound in King's County, N.S., by Mr. A. Dewitt Foster, M.P., the government's purchasing agent, but Dr. Chipman was not present. It was announced that he had arrived in the city in the afternoon and would appear before the committee on Monday morning.

The chief item of interest for the day was the statement of the deputy speaker, Albert Seving, M.P. for Dorchester, in reply to the statement made in the committee that he had urged speedy payment on the account of his sister, Mme. Plamondon, of Quebec, for the drug order of \$25,000, supplied the Valcartier camp. On Friday, Mr. Kite had read "to the committee" a letter addressed by Mr. Seving to the paymaster of the militia department, Mr. J. W. Borden, asking that Mme. Plamondon's account be given special attention in order that it might be paid without delay.

This letter was dated August 23. Mr. Seving explained that the account referred to was not for the Valcartier order, but for \$800 worth of drugs supplied before the war broke out. He testified that he never saw the account for the Valcartier supplies, had nothing to do with the business his sister was conducting in Quebec, and knew absolutely nothing of her business with the department. Then he volunteered to answer any questions which members of the committee might like to ask him.

"You knew that Mme. Plamondon had been selling drugs to the militia department prior to the war?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"Certainly," said Mr. Seving. "Were you the man who had her name put on the patronage list?"

"I was; it was about two years ago, I think."

Mr. Seving added that he had recommended her to the department, but he thought there was nothing wrong in that, since she

got the contract because her brother was the lowest.

Mr. Kite said that there were no tenders called for. Mme. Plamondon had simply been asked to supply the drugs at fixed prices. After the war broke out she had asked for three increases on these prices and had received them.

"You are often asked to give your influence with the government on behalf of your friends?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"My office is always crowded with patronage seekers, men seeking favors from the government," replied the deputy speaker. He added that he had urged his sister to testify before the committee, and he declared that when she was on the stand her prices had never been really questioned.

"I hope that no one will proceed with any more insinuations against me in this matter," declared Mr. Seving, as he left the stand.

### TERRE HAUTE MAYOR DRAWS SIX YEARS

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—Mayor Don A. Roberts, one of the 27 men convicted by a jury in federal court for participating in the conspiracy to defraud the government in the election in Terre Haute on Nov. 3, 1914, was sentenced by Judge Anderson today to six years in the Leavenworth prison and to pay a fine of \$2,000. In all 116 men, 89 of whom pleaded guilty, were so sentenced.

ER H. Robinson, elected judge of the circuit courts of Vigo county by two votes, and Sheriff Dennis Shea, were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000 each.

Harry Montgomery, president of the board of public works; Thomas C. Smith, city judge; Geo. Ehrhardt, member of the board of public works, and Edward Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo Democratic central committee, were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

Lewis Munley, assistant city engineer; Elmer E. Talbot, former city controller; Hilton Redman, son of Eli E. Redman; John E. Gessen, proprietor of a second-hand store, and M. S. Crockett, employee at the city cemetery, were sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1,000 each.

Maurice Walsh, county dealer, weights and measures and treasurer of campaign funds; John M. Maselink, city inspector weights and measures and a member of the 1914 Indiana legislature; Chas. Houghton, assistant custodian of the city hall; Jos. O'Mara, street commissioner; Alexander Acel, inspector of street paving; Arthur Gilles, progressive clerk on elective board; Chas. Strauss, liquor salesman; Geo. Sovetti, gambler, were sentenced to one year and a day in the penitentiary and fined \$100. Chief of Police Holley, who had pleaded guilty, was given a year and a day sentence and fined \$1.

George Woodwell, Wm. P. O'Donnell, Geo. Evans, John Clark, Sylvester Jordan, Geo. Rouse, Clarence Stark, Frank Kiser, Simon Stingley, all saloon keepers, and Fred Morrison, an employee of the engineering department of Terre Haute, were sentenced to six months in Macou county jail and fined \$100.

### W. E. HAY IS HEAD OF ALBERTA TEACHERS.

Calgary, April 9.—W. E. Hay, of Medicine Hat, was unanimously chosen as president of the Alberta Educational Association at a conference, which closed its sessions yesterday with the passage of several important resolutions affecting the teaching profession of the province.

Because, it was claimed, the salaries of teachers were insufficient, to permit of their saving sufficient to maintain them in old age, the purpose of a resolution was to advocate the formation of a pension fund. A committee, consisting of Inspector Fife, Edmondson, John Schofield, Edmondson, and Miss Stevens, Medicine Hat, was appointed to inquire into the matter and report back to the next meeting.

It was also unanimously decided that the next convention be held at Edmonton.

The secondary action got a resolution endorsed to make the grade examinations in X, XI, XII, more severe by increasing

the qualifying marks from 74 to 80 per cent. to 45 and 60 per cent.

The report of the committee on curriculum reported progress, describing the steps of investigation taken. A further committee will continue the work during the coming year.

A committee was also appointed to consider the question of forming a teachers' alliance. It will carry on an educational campaign and report back at the end of the year. It consists of Messrs. McAlley, Abernethy, Calgary, Hodgson, Leblond, Gorman, Medicine Hat, and Macgregor, Tofield, and Miss Chagnon, Edmonton.

The concluding incident of the convention was a motor ride in the afternoon, enjoyed by 150 teachers. Those who last cars are heartily thanked by the teachers' committee.

### DUCHESS MAY LOSE LUXEMBURG THRONE.

Much pity has been wasted on the extremely fascinating young sovereign Duchess of Luxembourg, in connection with the present war. This fair princess, who will only celebrate her twenty-first birthday next June, has been portrayed as having been treated with the grossest indignity by the officers commanding the German troops when they invaded her dominions on August 4 last.

It was said that the protests against the military occupation of Luxembourg by the Germans, protests based on the international agreement and treaty by which Germany, like the other great powers, solemnly pledged herself to maintain the neutrality of the grand duchy were treated with derision; that she was threatened with deportation into Germany, and that she was kept to all intents and purposes a prisoner of state in her palace.

Indeed, she was held up to the pity of the world as a victim of the brutal political methods of the Kaiser and of his government, and at a time when "love" made to arouse just as much sympathy in behalf of the grand duchy, and of its young ruler, as for Belgium, and for the latter's heroic King and Queen.

Now, this is a mistake. Luxembourg, instead of resisting the invasion of the Germans and of bravely endeavoring to safeguard the neutrality of her territory, not only opened her gates wide to the German army, but even welcomed it. On the day that the Germans crossed the Belgian frontier, the German envoy at Brussels was handed his passports by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, acting under instructions of King Albert, and was ordered to leave the kingdom at once, while directions were issued to the Belgian troops along the frontier districts to obstruct the invasion of the German by every means possible. But on that very same day, August 4, when the Germans crossed the frontier of Luxembourg, meeting with no resistance whatsoever, the prime minister of the grand duchy, M. Esch, acting under the orders of his young sovereign, handed passports, not to the German envoy, Minister Von Buch, but to the French resident minister plenipotentiary, Armand Molin, compelling him to leave Luxembourg, accompanied by the members of his entire legation, without any delay.

There is no permanent English or Russian legation at Luxembourg, the diplomatic interests there of King George and of the Czar being looked after by their diplomatic representative at the Hague, who make periodical visits to the grand duchy for the purpose. Had they happened to be at Luxembourg in the beginning of August last they would undoubtedly have received their passports, and would have been required by the grand duchess to leave, along with their French colleague, M. Mollard.

Since then Germany has taken steps to pay a considerable sum of money into the treasury of the grand duchy, by way of an indemnity for the violation of Luxembourg neutrality, in addition to which the thrifty inhabitants who are widely known for their money-grasping propensities, have reaped golden harvests by furnishing the German troops with all sorts of food supplies. It may be recalled that Germany offered in the same way to indemnify Belgium for the violation of her neutrality, and to pay handsome

ly for all supplies needed, if King Albert would only permit the Kaiser's troops to march through Belgium without let or hindrance into France—offers which the King and his government spurned with indignation.

The Luxemburgers' behavior is very strongly resented in France and in England, for the people of the grand duchy owe much to these two great powers, which, until the death in 1900 of King William III. of Holland, who was the sovereign of the grand duchy, repeatedly prevented, first of all, Prussia, and after that the German empire, from depriving the Luxemburgers of their independence, and from incorporating the grand duchy into the German empire, making all the male population amenable to the German law of obligatory military service.

Under the circumstances, it will go all with the grand duchy when the allies carry the day, and whereas King Albert can look forward to an early recovery of his throne, and to the restoration of his dominions, with a substantial increase of territory, the victory of the allies will involve the disappearance of Luxembourg as an independent principality, and will throw into either France or into Belgium, and the loss by young Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of her throne.

It will be unjust, perhaps, to blame the grand duchess unduly in the matter. In the first place, she is very young and inexperienced, and was brought up in great seclusion, and with the utmost strictness, until her eighteenth year, when on attaining her legal majority she was invested with the reins of government. Then, too, she has been brought up from her birth entirely in Germany. Her father, the late Grand Duke William of Luxembourg, was, before becoming ruler of that country, a German prince of Nassau, and of the Rhine. Her grandmother on the father's side, old Grand Duchess Adelaide, was a German princess of Anhalt.

Her father's only sister is the wife of the reigning Grand Duke of Baden, that is to say, of a German sovereign, while her mother, the Grand Duchess Marie, although nominally an heiress of Portugal, is a native of Austria, where she was entirely brought up by her Austrian mother, and is a sister of the Archduchess Marie Theresia, of the late Emperor Charles Louis of Bavaria, and of the Duke of Braganza, who is a colonel of Austrian Hussars, and is taking an active part in the present Austrian campaign against Russia. The late Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is also an aunt of the Austrian heir apparent, and of his wife, as well as of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. It will be seen, therefore, that all her sympathies, like those of her young daughter, the reigning grand duchess, are with Austria and with Germany in the present war.

PRINTED BUTTER WRAPPERS

It is against the law for anyone to market butter in paper wrappers without having printed on the wrapper the words "Dairy Butter," and any farmer who contravenes this act is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50.

There still appears to be some persons who question the fact that dairy butter cannot be legally offered for sale in paper packages without having printed on each package the words "Dairy Butter." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 can be obtained at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by sending for Bulletin No. 43.

The regulations under the Act came into force on Sept. 1st of last year and any violation of the Act is liable to penalties ranging from \$10 to \$50. It would be wise not to place too much faith in those who say there is no law on the subject, as a visit from the constable might be an expensive manner of gaining experience.

The underlying principle of the law is protection to the consumer, the honest manufacturer and the honest dealer. There is where the difficulty comes in, there are so many manufacturers and dealers who desire to continue tricks that are not honest to the consumer. The manufacturer of good butter is anxious to have his name on his product, the manufacturer of axle grease is naturally averse to have the stuff labeled. It is just those people that the Act is after, and all consumers should insist upon having the name of the maker on

any package of butter they buy. A dairy is defined by the Act as a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter. Butter made at such a place must be labeled "Dairy."

### AUSTRIA REFUSED JUST WISHES OF THE ITALIANS

Rome, via Paris, April 10.—The *Messenger*, in an article on the political situation, published yesterday, says one result of the recent Austro-Italian negotiations was to show that Rome has been ready to reach a peaceful solution with Vienna, of at least some of the grave problems arising from the war, which was brought into being "by the central empires without Italy's consent, against Italy's advice, and contrary to Italy's interest." "The negotiations show," the paper continues, "that Austria, notwithstanding the pressure of Germany, refused to take into serious consideration the just wishes of Italy. Therefore, the negotiations are destined to be interrupted the moment one side or the other believes that further delay would serve the enemy better than herself."

## The OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent

## Now showing Style-Craft

Spring and Summer styles and patterns.

Suits made to measure from \$17. See them.

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Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

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Blue Ribbon



## COFFEE AND BAKING POWDER

Always ask for Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder. Like all Blue Ribbon pure food products they are of the highest quality and are sold guaranteed to give every satisfaction or if otherwise the purchase price will be refunded.

## TWO ZEPPELINS VISITED ENGLAND.

London, April 17.—Two Zeppelin airships visited the east coast of England shortly after midnight, dropping bombs on several towns and doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained, only one person, a woman, was injured. It is said she was only slightly hurt.

The airships dropped four bombs on Malden, in Essex county, 30 miles northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs were also dropped in the Heybridge basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships came in the Blackwater river and over the marshes and circled around.

At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk county, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage to house property in the centre of the town resulting. A lumber yard also was set on fire. The window panes in many houses were shattered. Three horses belonging to the railway company were killed.

Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, 12 miles south of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with missiles, went on to Halesworth, eight miles inland. They then again returned to Southwold and dropped six bombs.

According to the latest accounts, after leaving Lowestoft, the aircraft passed over Harwich in the direction of Felixstowe. It is said now that a dozen bombs were dropped in Malden; but that only one building, a workshop in the London road, was struck. Anti-aircraft guns were heard during the night at Gravesend and Sheerness.

The authorities had ample warning of the air raid, as Dutch telegrams reported that Zeppelins were coming across the sea in the direction of England. Notices were immediately issued to the police authorities and some of the east and south coast towns of possible aerial visitors. These notices enabled the usual precautions to be taken in towns and villages. No records of the actual damage done by the bombs of the aircraft is obtainable as yet, the raid having occurred at such a late hour of the night.

## THE INTERVENTION OF ITALY NOW SEEMS IMMINENT.

London, April 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome says: "The situation here is undoubtedly critical. Now, for the first time, there is reason to think Italian intervention is imminent. Though there is no official confirmation of the report that Italy has finally yielded her demands for concessions from Austria-Hungary, there is good cause for believing that this has been done, and that these demands go far beyond what Austria-Hungary could possibly accept."

"The question now is whether they form the maximum program to which they can be reduced by discussion or whether they constitute an actual ultimatum at ultimatum. Austria will probably interpret the Italian communication as a basis for bargaining, but the possibility of eventual agreement seems hardly to be considered."

## EVERYONE IS TAKING A KNIFE AT THE BRITISH PRESS BUREAU.

London, April 17.—Sir John French's report is almost the sole topic of debate here, even the Zeppelin raid attracting comparatively minor attention. The report helps by bringing out clearly evidence of the splendid conduct of our men, and relieves the unfortunate official reticence until now over the battle. French's report is having an excellent effect in steadying public opinion. One lesson drawn by the press today is the need for revolutionizing the government's publicity methods.

"We hope his episode of Neuve Chapelle and stories to which it has given rise will lead to a complete abandonment of the policy of needless concealment and reticence," says The Times.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Sir John French's dispatch leaves the ordinary soldier, who was discontented with the undiluted

optimism of the earlier official statements. It says:

"The one thing capable of demoralizing a nation is the conviction that its leaders are being hidden from it. The victory at Neuve Chapelle has lost far more luster than it deserved to have lost by the very ill-advised way in which it was concealed from us. The Daily News admits extraordinary course of reticence in its editorial columns the lines struck out by the censor. Its military critic comments on French's report, denouncing the deletions as supreme silliness. This is in direct defiance of the authorities, and may bring the whole question of publicity to a head."

The press bureau has admitted very difficult work to do. Its highest mistake are mercilessly denounced, and it is constantly blamed for carrying out the orders of the higher authorities, but the fundamental fact remains that our national policy toward the press in this war is wrong, injuring the empire in the eyes of the world, and failing to utilize some of the most potent forces for creating national enthusiasm.

## CANADIAN LOSS OF REVENUE FOR 1914-15 WAS \$28 MILLIONS.

Ottawa, April 10.—The monthly statement of the revenue department issued yesterday shows a falling off of \$28,000,000 in the revenue for the fiscal year. The total revenue for the year is \$132,000,000. The revenue for the month of March was \$11,000,000, a decrease of \$47,000 as compared with the same month a year ago. The customs revenue for the year fell off by \$27,000,000 and is \$76,000,000. The excise revenue is \$21,500,000, a decrease of \$70,000. The postal revenue for the year, however, shows an increase of \$211,000, the total amount being \$12,589,000. Customs, excise and postal revenues all decrease slightly in March compared with the same month of 1914. The net debt of the Dominion increased \$6,230,000. At the end of the year it was \$408,122,000.

## SORDID STORY OF TRAGEDY COMES FROM WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, April 8.—As a result, it is said, of his wife's infidelity, Michael Fox, a Pole, employed with the C.P.R., tonight, on his return from work, cut his wife's throat, nearly severing the head from the body, and then using the razor on himself, tragically cut his own throat. The tragedy occurred at the family home, 1142 Manitoba avenue, while the children of the house were at play. It was the little children who found their parents in a pool of blood when the little ones came in for their evening meal. The oldest of the three is nine years; and the youngest, said to be illegitimate, is two months. Fox was 40 and his wife 28 years of age. The story is a sordid one.

## THAW ORDERED BACK TO HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

New York, April 17.—Harry Kendall Thaw was yesterday ordered back to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court. In an opinion concurred in by all the justices, the court affirmed the denial by Supreme Court Judge Page of a motion to require Thaw to the jurisdiction of the state of New Hampshire, whence he was extradited, to stand trial for conspiring to escape from the asylum, and ruled that the original order committing him to the institution was still valid. Five days' mania elapsed before the order becomes effective. Plans are now being formulated to take the case to the state court of appeals.

## THREE DIE BY FIRE.

Saskatoon, April 17.—Fire took a terrible toll in a farm house 12 miles from Watrous on Wednesday, when Sam Elliott, his wife and baby lost their lives. The fire started in a smouldering straw stack and moved in to the house of Mr. Elliott, who was aged to rescue his wife and child

from the flames, but in trying to save his clothing the roof collapsed as he entered the house and crushed him and the baby.

His wife, with her baby, was waiting in a near-by slough, to which the husband had removed them, and after all hope had been given up took her way to a neighbor's house. So badly were they burned, their night dresses being practically burned off them, the baby died after reaching the neighbor's house, while the wife succumbed the following day.

## THINKS RUMORS OF AUSTRIA SEEKING PEACE.

London, April 10.—The Times correspondent at Petrograd says: "Prince Eugene Trubetzkoi contributes to the Fetsch an article discussing the recent rumors of the Austro-Hungarian overtures for a separate peace. Disavowing all precise information regarding whether Austria actually has attempted to enter into negotiations with Russia or to some government, circles, the writer nevertheless deems the rumors plausible, in that at the present moment a separate peace would confer very real benefits upon Austria."

"Should the war continue," he says, "and Italy and Roumania join the allies, Austria risks losing Trieste and Transylvania, whereas if immediate peace is concluded she may preserve these provinces."

## FULL REFUND ON UNUSED TICKETS.

Ottawa, April 12.—The railway board Tuesday will hear a case of interest to the travelling public when the railway companies will be required to show why an order should not be issued compelling railways to repay to ticket holders within 30 days, on demand, the cost of any ticket which has not been used or only partially used. The board is inclined to the view that there is no reason why holders of unused tickets should not be paid full value for the same if presented within a reasonable time.

"Unless the railways succeed in making out a good case to the contrary an order is likely to be issued by the board at an early date giving effect to its view. An order has been issued by the board providing that all engines having headlights not conveniently and safely reached shall be equipped with handrails and steps suitable for the use of the engineers in getting to and from the lights."

## ALLIED AIRSHIPS ATTACK THE TURKS.

Cairo, May London, April 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the 15th three aeroplanes made a flight from the canal to El Siry, some 20 miles south of El Arish (on the Sinai peninsula), dropping bombs which were effective. From 150 to 200 tents were seen. The distance flown was more than 170 miles."

"No other enemy aeroplanes were seen this side of El Siry, though one or two small posts of about 20 men are known to exist."

"On the same day a French cruiser bombarded a camp near El Arish, a seaplane directing the fire. No large number of troops were seen, though enemy guns opened fire, both on the cruiser and seaplane. Neither was hit, however."

"On the 17th a French cruiser, again assisted by a seaplane, bombarded the enemy's camp well to the south of Ghuzeir town (some 40 miles southwest of Jerusalem). Considerable damage was done."

## HE WOULD TAKE GERMAN SHIPS FOR THOSE SUNK.

Paris, April 17.—M. Leguérès de Meuzan, president of the British Shipowners' Association, has suggested that the minister of marine replace each ship belonging to the allies sunk by a German submarine by a vessel of corresponding size from among the 278 German ships detained at French ports, since the beginning of the war.

"This M. de Meuzan believes, would cause German shipowners to do their utmost to induce Emperor William to put a stop to a method of warfare, the cost of which was borne by them."

The proposal of M. de Meuzan has been taken into consideration by the French government, but before it can be put into execution an arrangement must be reached with the British authorities.

## RUSSIANS TELL OF ANOTHER VICTORY IN CARPATHIANS.

London, April 20.—Petrograd continues to report minor successes in the Carpathians, showing that the fighting has not been entirely suspended near the passes, but the Russian, Austrian and German officials report agree that spring has virtually put an end to all activity along the remainder of the eastern front.

Petrograd, via London, April 20.—The Russian army headquarters tonight gave out the following official statement: "On Sunday night the enemy suffered great losses in a further attack on our troops on the heights of Telesch (in the Carpathians). By counter attacks we forced the enemy to evacuate the approaches to our positions and we captured an Austrian battalion which surrendered en bloc."

"It is confirmed that on April 10, when we captured a height to the southwest of the village of Polen, we took 1,155 men and more than 20 officers. We also captured six machine guns."

"On April 17 we repulsed two fresh attacks in the direction of Stry. In the other sections along the whole of our front there was no change."

## SUBMARINE WARFARE IS DISAPPOINTING.

London, April 17.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he has information through dependable German sources that the German imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, "was still opposed to submarine warfare on merchant shipping."

The correspondent goes on to say that the scheme originated with Admiral Von Tripitz, minister of marine, to the opposition to it was led by the imperial chancellor, and that for a considerable time the proposal was keenly debated.

"The chancellor's view," says the dispatch published by the Telegraph, "was the trivial success gained would not be commensurate with the detrimental effect in neutral countries. Admiral Von Tripitz urged that something must be done to show the German people that Germany still possessed a sea power."

"After a prolonged debate the Emperor supported Admiral Von Tripitz, but the chancellor's views still have strong support. The real disappointment of the German people with the submarine campaign is due to the fact that no troop ships have been sunk."

"Berlin official circles are now keenly interested in the attitude of Italy, Roumania and Greece, commonly called the 'triple asterisk,' meaning that they are waiting for the result of the Danubian activities."

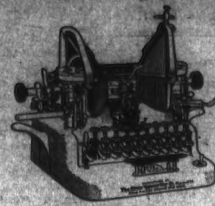
## OFFICIAL REPORT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

General Headquarters of the British Army in France, April 18.—"The Canadians may have been full of boyish spirit when they landed in England, but they have been men in the trenches," said a staff officer of the British army commenting on the report that the Canadians have been lacking in discipline. "They've buckled down like British soldiers should, and their conduct has been no only without reproach, but deserving the highest praise."

This is the first official statement of a staff officer in the field relative to a much discussed question.

## SCOURING AMERICA FOR SKILLED MECHANICS.

Chicago, April 17.—Eleven hundred skilled mechanics for work on armaments are being sought in Scotland, were advertised for



## Reasons Why

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6. Drawing Lines.—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

## JOB PRINTING



The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
Department of Municipal Affairs

## Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 403, 483, 494.  
Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 385, 349, 361, 375, 394, 404, 488, 495, 527, 581, 543, 549, 551, 556, 558, 577, 588, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 668, 687, 707, 755, 758, 769, 770, 772, 786, 791, 807, 829, 836, 890, 958, 975, 1014, 1015, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1199, 1207, 1259, 1414, 1434, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1525, 1586, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1704, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1828, 1907, 1953, 1994, 1999, 1968, 1974, 1977, 1968, 1991, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2134, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2226, 2281, 2377, 2415, 2577, 2633, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 399, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 398, 399, 400, 401, 403, 433, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN FRANK,  
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. ROODE, Nanton St.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary  
P. O. Box 145 Phone No. 10  
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G. Geo. Baker, R. S.

## Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer  
Lacombe - Alberta  
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms tight. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

## Dr. Ross's Indian Root Pills

Dr. Ross's Indian Root Pills are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the Indian. They are made from the roots of the Indian plants and are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the Indian. They are made from the roots of the Indian plants and are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the Indian.

## A Household Remedy

### THE INDIANS' GRIEF

"Boys" had Warm Place in the Heart

The last visit of Lord Roberts to the army in the field is described in a communique issued by the Press Bureau. The aged field marshal paid visits to headquarters of divisions and some of the cavalry regiments. At each place two men from each unit, British and Indian, were drawn up for inspection, and the field marshal, who was dressed in a khaki uniform, inspected them with a kindly question, in Hindi, which was kindly interpreted by those who had the honor to represent their corps. Nearly every man had some slight ailment, but in spite of the severe strain which they have undergone they look as well as usual. Lord Roberts said a few words of welcome and encouragement to the officers assembled to meet him, bidding them to remember that the Indian corps, the imperial contribution to the British army in the field, would be joined by other contingents one and all determined to bring the struggle against a powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion.

The news of Lord Roberts' death was received everywhere with expressions of profound grief and great sympathy among the Indian officers and rank and file that there were few who had not heard of it at the extreme end of the corps line before the day was far advanced. Only one other Britishman has attained anything near the place which Lord Roberts filled in the heart of the Indian nation, and that was John Nicholson. But it is safe to say that the devotion to Lord Roberts has had a measure of human affection in it which no other Englishman has been able to command.

Dr. Blomfield, a former Bishop of London, was a widower with children. He married a widow with children, and he had a family by his second wife. One day this lady rushed into the library and said in an excited tone: "Come to the nursery; your children and my children are endeavoring to kill our children."

Why this decided to leave Mrs. Allen's new servant came to her the morning after her arrival and said:

"I'm going to leave you, master, to-day. I'll not stay any longer."

"Going to leave?" cried Mrs. Allen, in amazement. "Why in the world are you going to leave?"

"Well, master," said the girl, "when I came yesterday morning, you gave me the key to the kitchen drawers and a new coat of arms for my key."

"Why so?" asked Mrs. Allen, in surprise. "That showed that I trusted you. What is the matter?"

"Well, you see, master," said the servant, "they don't own you in the kitchen. They own the kitchen in the kitchen."

"What?" cried Mrs. Allen, in surprise. "What?"

"Well, master," said the servant, "they don't own you in the kitchen. They own the kitchen in the kitchen."

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## Canadians are Thanked

Tons of Foodstuffs Will be Required

To Feed the Starving Belgians

Herbert C. Hoover, director of the American commission which is taking charge of the Belgian relief in Holland, has forwarded to the following statement of the urgent needs of the famine-stricken people:

The American commission for relief work in Belgium, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Italy and Spain, acting under the authority of all belligerent governments, desires to express their appreciation to Canada's magnificent response to Belgium's cry of distress.

It gives twice as good results as it was by Canada, which has been the most generous of all the belligerent nations.

The difficulty of procuring foodstuffs in Europe and the necessities of the people in Belgium increase almost proportionately until the hope of help is gradually being improved to reliance upon the generosity of those who live on the North American continent.

The Nova Scotia relief committee has been distributed, yet the pitiful requests for assistance from the starving people of Belgium.

"To supply the acute necessities of the seven million people remaining in Belgium, it is estimated that \$500,000 tons of foodstuffs will be required throughout the winter."

It is estimated that in wheat, corn, cornmeal, beans, peas, potatoes, and other foodstuffs.

The freight and all shipping expenses for every cargo of such supplies will be met by the American commission for relief, who will also pay all expenses incurred in the actual distribution of the supplies in Belgium.

Canada, with her great resources, is in a splendid position to help. She has already done much, but we do not think it too much to ask her to do more.

(Sgd.) HERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman.

At Andrews, which was practically destroyed, according to Fred Lens, a Belgian, the Germans killed 400 civilians, many of whom were business men.

The chief of police told me, said Mr. Lens, that 15 civilians were locked in a church and that they would be shot within 30 minutes.

Forty-five minutes later, according to the unfortunate that they had so many minutes left to live.

At the last hour, the Germans dispatched either with the butt end of a rifle or with a machine gun.

"The town was thoroughly looted, the soldiers sparing not even the houses. The Germans took all the shops were stripped of their stocks. Two hundred and eight soldiers were killed."

"I counted in a little 233 civilians who had been killed."

In Dinant, civilians, as the world has already heard, perished by the hundreds. Perhaps 1,000 were killed. The men were shot in the presence of their wives and children. They were first stripped with machine guns and then cut into shreds by machine guns.

The commander adopted a lofty tone in regard to the whole matter, saying that the situation was necessary in order that the Belgian nation might be properly impressed. He was to refrain from any act calculated to prolong the horrors of war. He said that the Belgians had killed enough German soldiers to warrant "any sort of retaliation whatsoever."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Exciting Sport With Aeroplane and Motor.

A vivid story of a chase of Uhlans is given by an officer of the Army Medical Corps in a letter to friends in Birmingham. He says: "One of our naval aviators dropped in to break the tiring time in conjunction with the armored cars. When we got here the district was overrun by a small party of Uhlans, who were a nuisance, so the naval man collected a few good English motor cars, followed the aeroplane round the country."

"My wife gets nothing but apprehension out of it."

"How so?"

"She's afraid of cows in the country and automobiles in town."

"Elegant Young Lady That Envy."

"Frankly, you told me that I was a pretty young fellow."

"Traveller's Friend—Yes, but I spelled it with a 't'."

Street Railway Conductor—How many?

Scotchman—Two.

Conductor—What?

Scotchman—Two, two.

Conductor—Two, two yourself.

(And the last was O'Williams Purple Cow.

Automobile has improved my appetite tremendously.

Yes, but now I can't afford to eat.

## Relief at Once Should Smash the Cure Certain Military Machine

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's

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Yes, but now I can't afford to eat.

## Should Smash the Cure Certain Military Machine

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Dr. John G. McDonald, of the American commission for relief work in Belgium, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Italy and Spain, acting under the authority of all belligerent governments, desires to express their appreciation to Canada's magnificent response to Belgium's cry of distress.

It gives twice as good results as it was by Canada, which has been the most generous of all the belligerent nations.

The difficulty of procuring foodstuffs in Europe and the necessities of the people in Belgium increase almost proportionately until the hope of help is gradually being improved to reliance upon the generosity of those who live on the North American continent.

The Nova Scotia relief committee has been distributed, yet the pitiful requests for assistance from the starving people of Belgium.

"To supply the acute necessities of the seven million people remaining in Belgium, it is estimated that \$500,000 tons of foodstuffs will be required throughout the winter."

It is estimated that in wheat, corn, cornmeal, beans, peas, potatoes, and other foodstuffs.

The freight and all shipping expenses for every cargo of such supplies will be met by the American commission for relief, who will also pay all expenses incurred in the actual distribution of the supplies in Belgium.

Canada, with her great resources, is in a splendid position to help. She has already done much, but we do not think it too much to ask her to do more.

(Sgd.) HERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman.

At Andrews, which was practically destroyed, according to Fred Lens, a Belgian, the Germans killed 400 civilians, many of whom were business men.

The chief of police told me, said Mr. Lens, that 15 civilians were locked in a church and that they would be shot within 30 minutes.

Forty-five minutes later, according to the unfortunate that they had so many minutes left to live.

At the last hour, the Germans dispatched either with the butt end of a rifle or with a machine gun.

"The town was thoroughly looted, the soldiers sparing not even the houses. The Germans took all the shops were stripped of their stocks. Two hundred and eight soldiers were killed."

"I counted in a little 233 civilians who had been killed."

In Dinant, civilians, as the world has already heard, perished by the hundreds. Perhaps 1,000 were killed. The men were shot in the presence of their wives and children. They were first stripped with machine guns and then cut into shreds by machine guns.

The commander adopted a lofty tone in regard to the whole matter, saying that the situation was necessary in order that the Belgian nation might be properly impressed. He was to refrain from any act calculated to prolong the horrors of war. He said that the Belgians had killed enough German soldiers to warrant "any sort of retaliation whatsoever."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Exciting Sport With Aeroplane and Motor.

A vivid story of a chase of Uhlans is given by an officer of the Army Medical Corps in a letter to friends in Birmingham. He says: "One of our naval aviators dropped in to break the tiring time in conjunction with the armored cars. When we got here the district was overrun by a small party of Uhlans, who were a nuisance, so the naval man collected a few good English motor cars, followed the aeroplane round the country."

"My wife gets nothing but apprehension out of it."

"How so?"

"She's afraid of cows in the country and automobiles in town."

"Elegant Young Lady That Envy."

"Frankly, you told me that I was a pretty young fellow."

"Traveller's Friend—Yes, but I spelled it with a 't'."

Street Railway Conductor—How many?

Scotchman—Two.

Conductor—What?

Scotchman—Two, two.

Conductor—Two, two yourself.

(And the last was O'Williams Purple Cow.

Automobile has improved my appetite tremendously.

Yes, but now I can't afford to eat.

## COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and at once in some cases. The sick are cured, and at once in some cases.

Dr. Ross's Indian Root Pills are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the Indian. They are made from the roots of the Indian plants and are the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the Indian.

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# THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE WAR

HAVE PROVED A SURPRISE TO THE WHOLE WORLD

The Morale of the French Army was not Affected by Initial Defeats when the Germans Advanced on Paris, and their Valiant Resistance won Tributes from the Enemy

For various reasons, France has seemed during the past two months to have partially dropped out of the picture of the war. Through August and the first part of September, her apparently important role was even more prominent in our minds. Next after Belgium, she was the most appealed. But since the staying of the tide of invasion north of Paris, we have somewhat given less attention to the place of the French in the terrible coil of war. Both the pathos and the crisis of the struggle have appeared to be located elsewhere, in the great qualities displayed by the French people, during all this time of the trying of their souls, have not suppressed themselves upon our consciousness as they might have been expected to do. At least, in it might be judged from the tone of the spirit of discussion and the perspective of the war news.

But few words have been spent upon the military aspects of the matter. That the French army surprised the world, in its own estimation, and it is worth while to note upon what point admiration of it has focused. This was the spirit of the French army after initial defeat. That was nearly lost, and the French army after German army drove back the French in August, when there were evidences of the French army in confusion in the French military plans, when more than one French general in command admitted his incompetence or worse. It looked as if the bones of the German bulletins might be better justified than they were to admit, and that Gen. Joffre's army was incapable of further resistance. But all this was soon proved to be false. The morale of the French army requested itself promptly and the valiant and determined and inexhaustible front which it has since opposed to German domination, and the transformation of the French army into a fighting force, the grip has been described by the president of the French republic. As the course of the war has gone its way," wrote M. Poincaré to the minister of war, "the French soldier, while losing nothing of his impetuosity and courage, has learned by experience to adapt his tactics to the demands of the military operations. He maintains an unequalled power on the defensive, and in the same time schools himself in patience and in tenacity." The known facts bear out the soldier's words.

It is, however, mainly the manifestation of French military character which has been the subject of the kindler admiration. Even the ardent words of Poincaré could not have counted upon so fine an exhibition. Most of the traits which we proverbially and all too lightly associate

## Hospital is Well Equipped

Building Which is Being Prepared to Receive Wounded Will be Up-to-date in Every Detail

High above the smoky, crowded streets of London, a new hospital, the hills that mount to the wide playgrounds of Hampstead Heath stands the hospital, which is being built, changed, the Canadian wounded will be brought. Throughout the building, now where the hospital is being built, there is a strong odor of fresh paint and from the cellar comes a clatter and clatter of the mill of work being done.

Everything that can be done to make Mount Vernon Hospital as comfortable as possible for the men from Canada being brought there, is being planned. The entire building, not an ancient one, is being raised and when the work is completed the institution will be one of the best for surgical work in Great Britain.

The hospital was originally built for convalescents. The site was chosen, that the patients might enjoy fresh air and sunlight. It is an ideal spot. But a hospital for convalescents, not exactly the place to put wounded men. Many changes have to be made. So the carpenters and the painters were called in, and a contract was given for the installation of a central heating plant to replace the grate fires which used to glow in every ward.

The building has been disinfected from cellar to roof. The walls are being treated with disinfectant, and the benches of the corridors and the rooms are being treated with disinfectant. The entire building is being treated with disinfectant.

Operating rooms, where the injured men are being operated on, are being equipped with the latest in surgical equipment. The Canadian men are being brought to the front all the time.

The government has correctly placed on the island of the monument to Lord Roberts. The monument is being erected on the site of the battle of the Marston, and the monument is being erected on the site of the battle of the Marston.

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# Origin of the Russian Empire

History of the Slave Race From the Beginning of the Middle Ages

The great plains of Eastern Europe, extending from the Oder river to the Ural, have been inhabited from the beginning of the Middle Ages by a people of the Slav race. The Slavs are a white race, from the same stock as the other people of Europe, and they speak the same language. The Slavs are a white race, from the same stock as the other people of Europe, and they speak the same language. The Slavs are a white race, from the same stock as the other people of Europe, and they speak the same language.

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## To Death in Doves

British Praire For Bravery of German Doves

Whatever deterioration there may be in the material now being sent into the hands of our enemy, it must be admitted, says "The Times," that the German doves are a most remarkable breed. The doves are a most remarkable breed. The doves are a most remarkable breed. The doves are a most remarkable breed.

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# The Power of the French Fleet

Working in Conjunction With the British Fleet in Safeguarding Interests of Triple Entente

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# Force of Fifty British Battleships

TO BE UNDER ARMS IN CANADA

WILL BE READY AT THE CALL OF THE WAR OFFICE

An Official Memorandum gives the Plans of the Government in the rising and Equipment of Further Expeditionary Forces

A comprehensive review of the plans of the government which are being carried out in the raising, equipment and despatch of further expeditionary forces is set forth in an official memorandum. While no new policy is indicated, the allocation of forces to different areas is more specific than in the previous provisional estimates.

Extra reinforcements of mounted rifles have been added. The total of infantry is now estimated at 1,000,000. The total of infantry is now estimated at 1,000,000. The total of infantry is now estimated at 1,000,000.

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# Postal Facilities Will Try to

At the Front

Innave England

Indian Troops Have Special Stamp Series of Field Post Office

Handful Mailed

Everything has to be provided for the use of the Indian troops. The Indian troops have special stamps. The Indian troops have special stamps. The Indian troops have special stamps.

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# Postal Facilities Will Try to

At the Front

Innave England

Indian Troops Have Special Stamp Series of Field Post Office

Handful Mailed

Everything has to be provided for the use of the Indian troops. The Indian troops have special stamps. The Indian troops have special stamps. The Indian troops have special stamps.

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The Store  
of  
Quality

**A. M. CAMPBELL**

The Store  
with the  
Right Prices

# The Leading Store News

## Ladies' New Waists

Just arrived, another shipment of Ladies' new Cotton Voile and Silk Waists. These are special value and up to date in style. Prices range from \$1 to \$4

## Children's New Hats

We carry a good assortment of Children's Spring Hats. Good assortment of shapes and colors at special prices ranging from.....50c to \$2.50

## New Scrim and Bungloneets

House cleaning time is coming and you will want to replace those old curtains and get new ones. We have a good variety of Scrims and Bungloneets to choose from, prices ranging from 15c to \$1.00 per yd

## Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!



We carry everything in the line of Shoes for Ladies and Children. Lace or button pumps, low shoes in patent leather, gunmetal, vici kid, and are perfect fitting styles. Material, the best leather, at a moderate price. Let us show you our stock.

## Men's Dress and Driving Gloves

We have a full range of Men's Dress Gloves, Auto and Driving Gloves. These are extra good values. Prices from.....\$1.00 to \$2.50

## Men's Work Gloves

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's Work Gloves, H.B.K. make, in mule skin, horse hide, napa, pinto, shell cordovan. These are made of the best leather at prices ranging from.....50c to \$1.50 per pair

## Auto Coats and Trousers

Men's Auto Coat and Trousers, just the thing to keep your clothes clean. Colors are khaki. Special value.

Coats, special.....\$4.00  
Trousers.....1.50

## Men's New Spring Hats

We have all the latest in Men's Spring Felt Hats. The new spoon rim fedora in all shades, the high taper crown and half telescope in all the newest colors. Prices ranging from.....\$1.50 to \$3.50

**NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.**

Agent for  
Ideal  
Patterns

**A. M. Campbell**  
**Lacombe**

Our Hardware  
is  
at your service

## Are You in Trouble?

Some poor fellows have ruined their eyesight through neglecting to consult an optician. If they had their lives to live over again they would not hesitate a moment, but their day is past.

YOU may be following in their footsteps. Some day you too may deeply regret it.

TODAY I offer you the services of an eye specialist.

Let me explain my remedy for your trouble. I will test your eyes properly and guarantee to give you glasses exactly suitable for your particular case.

Every strength of ordinary lenses from the weakest to the strongest always kept in stock and I can supply you with specially ground lenses for astigmatism if your case requires it. Also an exceptionally large variety of the best gold filled frames and mounts and a few of the cheaper qualities.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

## Items of Interest Locally

The supper and concert given Thursday evening in Boode's Hall under the auspices of St. Cyprian's church was a success, the receipts amounting to about \$85.

Taking fright at an auto on Monday evening last, the Rimby stage team succeeded in overturning that vehicle in the ditch west of town. With the exception of a cut on the face, Driver Castleman escaped without injury, as did two passengers. The rig was not badly damaged.

Senator Talbot has returned home from Ottawa.

Miss Alice Reeves, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Reeves underwent an operation for appendicitis at Lacombe hospital on Thursday.

Mrs. Jas. McPherson, of Bentley, has sufficiently recovered from her recent operation for appendicitis as to be able to return home from the Lacombe hospital this week.

Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Cook will hold a tea and sale of home made baking on Saturday, May 1st, in aid of St. Stephen's church, at the residence of Mrs. McKenty.

The Rex Theatre was packed for the opening night of The Black Box. The first installment was fully up to the promise made in the advance notices. The second installment of this great photoplay will be shown on Saturday evening, May 1st.

The "Crickler on the Heards" will be produced by the Blackfolds Young People's Association on Friday evening, April 30th, at 8 o'clock, not on this coming Friday as previously announced. This is a very interesting and beautiful three-act drama and should prove a splendid climax to the season's meetings. Tickets, 25c. and 15c.

An entertainment will be held in Meadowbrook school on Wednesday evening, April 28th. Rev. Scragg, of Lacombe, will give an address, to be followed by a splendid program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, etc. The entertainment will close with a pie supper. Admission, 25c.; children, 10c. Proceeds will go to the temperance fund and everybody is invited.

On Sunday, the 18th, a bad bush fire started which soon assumed proportions that threatened the summer cottages at Grail Lake. People living in the vicinity fought it all Sunday night, but finding the fire gaining on them they sent a call in to town Monday morning for help. About fifty responded to the call, and by back firing and lots of hard work the cottages were saved.

## TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL LOSES HER LIFE IN FIRE AT KAMSAK.

Saskatoon, April 19.—Gertie Warriner, aged ten, is dead and her brother, Ward, is in the hospital at Kamsack dangerously burned as the result of a bush fire into which they drove while going to church. Part of the trail wound through a stretch of scrub and thick underbrush, and while driving through it a strong wind sprang up which fanned the flames to an extent which made further progress dangerous. Attempting to turn the rig the wheels became entangled in the underbrush and Ward Warriner, a younger brother, and Gertie took to their heels. The younger boy escaped but in a few seconds the girl was overcome by the flames and fell to the ground. Ward picked her up but was unable to make headway through the smoke and when the fire had swept past, the charred body of the girl was lying beside the road with every article of clothing save the soles of her shoes consumed.

## RUSSIA SAYS AUSTRIA MUST SUE FOR PEACE.

London, April 17.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "While denying categorically that Austria has made any direct peace advances to Russia, officials here admit that peace suggestions have come from the Pope at the instigation of private persons in Austria-Hungary. 'The Pope's communication merely asked whether if Austria were willing, Russia would enter into negotiations with a view to peace. The answer was that if Austria desired peace she must ask the allies for their conditions, which would then be considered and communicated to the Austrian government.'"

London, April 17.—A Budapest dispatch to the Post says:

"The desire for peace is the overwhelming sentiment noticeable all over Hungary the past few days. How abundant are the people in this idea can be seen at a glance in the newspapers, which in almost every issue contain prominent allusions, editorials and the expression of opinion along this line. 'For several days there has been scarcely any public speech or statement on the war or political situation which did not touch on this subject. Pronouncedly the government newspapers are leading the peace campaign. It is not yet easy, however, to say what terms would be acceptable officially.'"

Rome, April 17, via Paris.—A number of French bishops and priests came to Rome yesterday to consult with the Holy See concerning prayers for peace written by Pope Benedict for use in Roman Catholic churches, the world over next month. These clergymen said that the Roman Catholics of France, including the clergy, which is subscribing to the Pope's wishes, desired to embody in the prayers a petition for the victory of their country in the war. In support of this contention they pointed out that a larger number of the Roman Catholic clergy in France than on any previous occasion had taken up arms for their country.

## GARLAND LOSES PARTY'S FAVOR

Ottawa, April 19.—Announcement made that W. F. Garland, M.P., who was practically read out of the Conservative party by Sir Robert Borden last week, intends to seek re-nomination for Carleton county at a convention to be held soon. It is understood that the government will endeavor to see that some

one else gets the nomination. Ald. James Muir has been asked to go before the convention and there will probably be other aspirants for the nomination.

## MARRIED

HUBBARD BEACH.—On Wednesday, April 14th, at the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, John Hubbard, of Iowa, to Florence Lillian Beach, of Morningside.

WHITESSELL VLIET.—On Wednesday, April 14th, at the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Delbert Allen Whitesell, of Bentley, to Olive Elizabeth Vliet, of Rimby.

## FOR SALE

2 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerels is \$4 to \$5 each. Apply The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

Pure bred White Orpington quality, Kallersstrass strain, Aldrich quality, \$1 per setting.

## Seed Potatoes

Ohio Junior, excellent table potato, earlier than Early Ohio, \$1.00 per bushel.—Jos. M. Amond, Railway Station, Lacombe.

## M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday of each month to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.